

# Weekly National Intelligencer.

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## THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1853.

## THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

The result of this election appears to have disappointed every body, friends and foes, as regards the strength of the vote of the *Hunker* or *Hardshell* wing, and shows how deep-seated and extended is the disaffection in the Democratic party toward the Administration. Previous to the election even the Hards themselves, we understand, did not calculate upon polling more than two-thirds of the strength of the *Barnburner-Softshell*, or Van Buren wing of the Democracy, and the less sanguine among them did not pitch their estimates above a half; while most of the *Barnburners*, we are informed, allowed but thirty to forty thousand votes to the "Bolters," as they designate the Hards. All these estimates, however, have vanished into thin air before the actual results, which, so far as ascertained, leave but little doubt that the vote of the Hards will considerably exceed that of the *Barnburners* or present Administration party. A leading New York paper says that if such a result had been anticipated the *Barnburner* vote would hardly have been worth counting, for thousands voted the latter ticket under a conviction of its numerical superiority who otherwise were disposed to join the opposite faction, and probably will join it in future elections. There does not appear to be the most distant prospect of any future reconciliation with the *Softs*, or with the present Administration, on the part of the Hards, who are deeply embittered at the injurious treatment of which they complain; although we have seen too much in our time of the sudden evolutions and mutations of party affinities to undertake any positive prediction about New York politics.

The Whigs have now the uncontrolled command of the State, with the exception of the Governor, (who holds over from the last election,) but the Whig majority in both Houses of the Legislature will be amply sufficient to overcome his vetoes, should he think proper to resort to that extreme measure in order to annoy or embarrass his political opponents. In the Senate, in which no new election will take place for two years, there will be 24 and possibly 26 Whigs out of 32. The Whig majority in the lower House is not yet ascertained, but it will be large. Of the returns of 90 members received, 68 are Whigs. The whole number of members is 128.

The moral effect of the result of this election on national politics must be very great, and on the Administration it cannot but be as great as it is sudden. What political prophet could have foreseen such a state of things six months ago? The identification of the Cabinet with the *Barnburner* or *Freesoil* party of New York must work disastrously on the party in every Southern State, so soon as the case is fully understood there; for it is hardly possible for the South to abandon such men as *DICKINSON* and his party, who, in the hour of trial, so nobly and so fearlessly stood up for the rights of the South, and hazarded every thing in the course they pursued.

The result of the election, however, cannot but be gratifying to the great body of Southern Democrats as well as Whigs; for it can be viewed there in no other light than as the triumph of the friends of the South against their enemies.

Another effect will be, it appears to us, to extend the disaffection in the North against the Administration; for it is understood that many of their supporters, who have heretofore adhered to them under a belief that the Hards in New York were comparatively a handful of malcontents and the *Barnburners* an overwhelming majority of the party, now realizing the truth, will turn upon the Administration and accuse them of being the cause of the "untoward" result, and it is not improbable that the Cabinet, on the opening of Congress, will find many members arrayed among the Democratic opposition on whom they have previously calculated for support. The present aspect certainly offers a very striking contrast to the state of things which existed a few short months ago, when the party came into power so triumphantly; and the prospect ahead for the Administration must be one of painful anxiety.

These brief inferences are drawn from the facts, as they now stand before us, and are not dictated or colored by any party hopes or wishes.

**THE HON. MR. PEARCE.**—One most important fruit of Whig success in our State election will be the securing a United States Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of service of Mr. PEARCE. The ability with which that gentleman has discharged the duties of his position, his fidelity to the interests of his constituents, and the high reputation which he sustains in the Senate and before the country, will no doubt commend him to his legislative constituency for re-election. We do not doubt but that it will gratify even the political opponents of Mr. Pearce to see the interests of the State reposed in hands so capable of doing them justice. We presume his credentials will be renewed upon the meeting of the Legislature. *Baltimore American.*

**NEW YORK ELECTION.**—In fourteen counties from which we have returns more or less complete the Hards are 13,000 votes ahead of the *Softs*. There can be little doubt that they will come out ahead in the State at large. *[Journal of Commerce.]*

**FROST AT THE SOUTH.**—The Southern papers notice the appearance of frost at most of the places visited by the yellow fever the past summer. Alexandria, Point Coupee, Opelousas, Attakapas, and Feliciana, La., and Carrollton, and Woodville, Miss., had been favored with a visit from Jack, who had at all but one or two places driven the fever entirely away.

## FROM TEXAS.

A letter in the *Journal of Commerce*, dated at San Antonio on the 18th of October, says: "Recent orders change my station from Fort Belknap to Laredo, Texas, (on the Rio Grande,) and I am now here serving with eight companies of the fifth regiment of Infantry, on route for our new point of destination, distance about 160 miles. So far as we can form an opinion, there is nothing to indicate misunderstanding or hostility along the Rio Grande at this time; and, unless some cause of entanglement to us unknown exists, we may reasonably calculate on fair weather ahead. There is no doubt, however, that many of our people would relish a slice from the contiguous Mexican territory."

The last number of the San Antonio "Texan" mentions the arrival at that place on the 11th ultimo of the mail train, in sixteen days from El Paso, and says:

"We hear nothing but complaints of Indian depredations in the El Paso country. The citizens cannot their cattle out to grass without a risk of losing them, nor can they venture to hunt game without endangering their lives from the attacks of savages."

"This appears to be no present rumor of war in the territory of the Mexicans."

Here is a ridiculous story from an Austin paper, the substance of which was telegraphed throughout the country a few days ago with all the gravity of truth:

"We learn from a passenger who came over from San Antonio on Friday night's stage that just before the stage left an express arrived at San Antonio from El Paso, bringing the news that Mexican troops to the number of five or six thousand were coming down to El Paso from the interior of Mexico. The express man came with such haste that he rode two horses to death, and had worn down the third when he got into San Antonio. This is all we can learn about the matter. If true, it certainly sounds warlike. By our next issue we will probably know more on the subject."

The San Antonio papers of the 20th ultimo say nothing on the subject.

## MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

The subjoined telegraphic despatch, evidently from a Democratic source, furnishes the first news of the Mississippi election, which took place on Monday last:

JACKSON, (MISS.) NOVEMBER 11.

The "Mississippian" has received returns of the election held on Monday from a large portion of the State, which it says has gone Democratic by a majority of from five to eight thousand on the State ticket.

The majority for WM. BARNDALE, the Democratic candidate for Congress for the State at large, will be about the same. His opponent was REUBEN DAVIS.

In the several Congressional districts the following gentlemen are elected:

1st district.....D. B. WRIGHT, Democrat.  
2d do.....W. S. BARRY, do.  
3d do.....O. R. SINGLETON, do.  
4th do.....W. P. HARRIS, do.

The following is the State ticket elected:

For Governor.....JOHN MCRAE, Democrat.  
Secretary of State.....W. H. MORGAN, do.  
State Treasurer.....A. M. JACKSON, do.  
Attorney General.....C. C. GLENN, do.

In the Legislature there is a Democratic majority on joint ballot of twenty-five, which will defeat Mr. FORT'S election to the United States Senate.

## WISCONSIN ELECTION.

Telegraphic reports from Wisconsin represent that the Democrats have elected their State ticket by a large majority. Such an event was to have been expected in that decidedly Democratic State. The following are the officers elected:

WILLIAM A. HARBISON, GOVERNOR.  
JAMES T. LEWIS, Lieutenant Governor.  
ALEXANDER T. GRAY, Secretary of State.  
GEORGE B. SMITH, Attorney General.  
EDWARD H. JANSSEN, State Treasurer.  
H. A. WRIGHT, Superintendent of Public Instruction.  
W. M. STARKS, State Prison Commissioner.  
WILLIAM M. DENNIS, Bank Comptroller.

The Milwaukee Sentinel states that so far as that city was concerned there was "but one issue thought of or talked of," and that was the "Liquor Law." The vote in Milwaukee on that question was, in favor of a prohibitory law 507, against it 3,002. It fared better in the counties.

**FROM TAMPA.**—We learn from a gentleman, a passenger on the steamer on Thursday evening last, who left Tampa a few days since, that Capt. CASEY had arrived at Tampa, with authority from the Government to offer the Indians larger sums in money than were offered by Gen. BLAKE, as an inducement for them to emigrate. The plan, it was thought, would prove successful, as a report was in circulation that the Indians were congregating in high glee at Peace Creek, expressing their willingness to leave on the terms now offered. We fear this news is too good to be true. *—Jacksonville News of the 5th.*

**NAVAL.**—The United States steam frigate *Saratan*, Captain J. C. LONG, made her trial trip on Wednesday. She left her moorings at 12 o'clock in a most beautiful and majestic manner, and glided down the bay, for the purpose of trying her machinery, which worked well in every particular, having been thoroughly and carefully repaired in view of her trip to the Ottoman Empire.

After reaching the light-house off Fort Monroe she returned in the same manner as she had left, and arrived at the anchorage of the Hospital at 4 o'clock, having been absent only four hours, and accomplished thirty-six miles. At least one hour of that time was lost in fog and running slow.

Hon. CARROLL SPENCER, our new Minister to Turkey, and family, who have arrived here, will embark for Constantinople in the *Saratan*, which vessel will probably sail to-morrow. *—Norfolk Beacon.*

**NEW YORK EXPOSITION TO LIBERIA.**—The New York State Colonization Society on Thursday sent off the bark *Ile de Cuba* for Monrovia. She carried fifty-three emigrants, of whom thirty-two were from Pennsylvania, four from Connecticut, one from New Jersey, and the remainder from New York. They are all above eleven years old, with one exception, and all able to read and write. Among them are two Methodist Episcopal clergymen, a deacon, a schoolmaster; also, Abraham Caldwell, who is reputed to own \$10,000 worth of property in New York, but who prefers Liberia.

The New York Tribune gives an account of the vice, misery, and crime existing in the city of New York, surpassing in horror what we imagined could be found in any place in our country. To improve and correct such a state of things ought to occupy the attention of every philanthropist. How much better employed would be the Tribune and its friends in endeavoring to abolish the evils of which they so eloquently complain, at their own doors, than to be agitating and disturbing the public mind with outcries against slavery? Nothing seen in the South is equal to or can compare with the evils which they themselves admit prevail in their own city. Let them spend their time and money in correcting New York crime, and they will have enough to do. *—Alex. Gazette.*

The Sandwich Islands—twelve in number—embrace a superficial area of about six thousand and one hundred square miles. Four of the islands are rocky and uninhabitable.

## COMMUNICATION.

CLIMATE OF THE SUMMER OF 1853 in its relation to the Agricultural Producing Interests of the United States.

A Report to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, by LOUIS BLOOMER, Assistant in charge of the Meteorological Department.

The United States, as a whole, and the planting States more particularly, feel very directly the relation of the great agricultural producing interests to the permanent climate of any district, and are very sensitive to the irregularities and extremes which are, in every year, more or less conspicuous in some portion of the country. The prompt statement of these extremes for any season, and a general comparison of their practical effects, would have a decided value in business and commerce, if their measure can be made sufficiently clear and precise to be reliable.

The country subject to these changes of climate, and their consequent losses and fluctuations, is too great in extent for uniformity of condition through any period affecting the summer growths, though possibly great enough, as we have much reason to believe, to equalize the compensating extreme stages as far as to prevent any considerable difference for the whole in successive years. No staple, except perhaps the sugar crop, is limited to so narrow a district that uniformity of effect can be expected from any season, and no single statement from one locality, therefore, can be conclusive for the whole.

With the facilities at present existing in the meteorological system of the Smithsonian Institution for defining these extremes of climate for any month or season, and for instituting a comparison, in definite measures, which would greatly aid correct deduction by the business interests of the country, both near and distant, it seems worth some effort to fix these conditions as far as may be done, and thus add the share which science and observation, in their present state, may furnish to our definite knowledge on this subject.

The mean temperature of any month of the growing season is, in our climate, a very direct measure of its comparative productiveness, with the usual supply of rain. Single extremes of temperature are less important in their influence on the productive character of a season, unless reaching a frost, and in any case are easily defined and capable of prompt statement of the precise degree of their importance. In England a greater uniformity exists in temperature, yet a depression to the minimum of the monthly mean for any month in the growing season never fails to produce injurious effects, and is often disastrous to important staples. We have here a far greater range of temperature in the mean of successive months, and we have greater contrasts also in various districts. The extremes of climate and their effects are all more signal here, in the localities which bound them, than in England and Eastern Europe. Vegetable growths are therefore more irregular and variable, and as any season may present extreme conditions of temperature or amount of rain in any direction, and as any month may do so even more decisively, this diversity of districts renders great caution necessary in drawing inferences of a general character. The injurious extreme of one month may be compensated by an opposite one in the next, or the local injury or even absolute destruction in one district may be relieved by profusion in an adjoining district, which would break the force of its effect on the general market.

The real injury which our industrial interests sustain from these causes is considerable in every year, but it is felt less than it would be elsewhere from the elasticity of our economical and social condition. It is important, in any case, to know as soon and as definitely as may be, what the measure of the peculiarities and extremes of any season is, and what may be the reasonable inferences of effect on the great agricultural staples. Apprehensions may often be dispelled in this way, and unfortunate events provided against in time to prevent contractions in business and changes in prices; each of which is injurious beyond the original calamity in the degree of precipitancy and misapprehension attending it.

The effort to accumulate and apply the statistics to this purpose cannot at least be without some effect in directing attention to precise statements and to the value of climatic observation. The observed mean temperatures, the extremes of temperature, and the quantity of rain for each of the growing months of the past season will be given, with such comparisons of these with the constant mean as may be possible from observations previously made in the same general locality. The measure of these differences that they may appear, and corresponds very nearly to the mean of instrumental measurements. The usual vague statements of general or single extremes are little to be depended upon without comparison and verification. These extremes are rarely so decisively local that this comparison may not be made, however, and such contrasts and comparisons are so important in the present purpose will be given at length.

Tabular statements of mean temperatures and amount of rain are given from a sufficient number of stations to permit an independent examination and the correction of mistaken points if they occur. The first three months of the year are scarcely included in this general purpose; unless distinguished by unusual severity of some feature of climate they have little influence on cultivation and only a partial control over any of its interests. For the present year neither of the first three months had any extraordinary character; they were generally somewhat above the mean temperature and with few extremes of cold. In March the rains were heavy at the South; otherwise the precipitation, or entire amount of water falling in rain and snow, for the three months was of the usual quantity and quite equally distributed.

In April there was deficiency of rain and a somewhat injurious drought in Maine, the usual amount in Vermont, and much above the usual amount in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. In the interior of New York there was the usual amount, and an excess in Central and Western Pennsylvania, and along the more elevated and western portions of the States south as far as North Carolina. On the plain of the Atlantic coast the usual amount fell to a point about as far south; but the quantity suddenly fell off in South Carolina to a very slight amount, and in some portions of Georgia and Florida there was none during the month. In the remaining States south of Tennessee the amount was small, usually less than half the average. In Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio the amount was greater than usual in some degree; in Michigan about twice the average. In Indiana and Illinois near the usual amount fell, with a great excess in Iowa and Wisconsin. In May it continued excessively dry at the South in the same districts affected in April, with a slight exception just on the Atlantic coast. The distribution was much the same northward, but with some excess in Lower Virginia and in Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In all the Northeastern States the rains were very heavy in May, usually twice the average amount. Central New York had no excess, however, and there was the mean amount in Western Pennsylvania and the adjacent portions of Ohio. In Michigan, Wisconsin, and adjacent parts of Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa the amount was even more excessive than in April—the States South, in the Mississippi valley, having a little less than the usual amount.

The effect of this distribution for the two months most important to the planting States was extensively injurious. At the North, April scarcely enters into the list of months affecting cultivation, and the profusion of rain was favorable to all that could be affected at that time, as it was attended with unusually high temperature in New York and in the New England States.

The absence of rain in some parts of Maine in April was the only unfavorable event in the general and early advancement of vegetation at the northeast through both months.

In the Northwestern States the temperature of April was but slightly higher than usual, and vegetation little beyond its usual stage of advancement. In Kentucky and Tennessee it was more decidedly warmer, being from three to five degrees above the mean temperature, and, with the considerable fall of rain, unusually favorable.

May was usually colder than the mean at the South, though its mean was not so low as the effects of the month on vegetation might seem to show. There were several extremes of cold, and these in connection with rains also, which were quite unfavorable at the West in this month; and in the States of Alabama, Georgia, and East Tennessee, the drought was very severe. The effect of these rains of rain in any considerable quantity in a large area here from March to some time in June was generally injurious, and in many instances quite destructive to whatever was capable of injury at the time.

North of North Carolina the rains were abundant in May, some of them cold and unfavorable, though none were as extreme as in Kentucky and Tennessee, and one only of the frosts which occurred several times in the States, and to near the close of the month, occurred at Philadelphia or farther South, except at considerable elevations in the interior. This was a slight frost in parts of lower Virginia and North Carolina on the 14th and 15th.

In Central Pennsylvania and Western New York the usual changeable character of the month was experienced, with a favorable preponderance in most respects. In the New England States the temperature was higher, the amount of rain greater, and the season more advanced than elsewhere. The rains were uniformly distributed and abundant in these States, and the amount and severity of frosts not greater than in Kentucky and Tennessee. All vegetable growths were brought forward rapidly, and were much in advance of the same latitudes at the West. The mean temperature of May in Vermont, New Hampshire, and adjacent parts of other States was from two to five degrees above the general mean.

In Ohio the mean temperature was slightly greater than usual and the season not unfavorable; but further west, in Illinois and Iowa, the mean for the month was two to four degrees below the average, and, with the frequent frosts and some severe and cold rains, vegetation was generally retarded.

In June the extremes were equally decided, though not, as in May, of an opposite character in different parts of the United States. It was characterized by excessive heat and severe droughts almost every where, to the last of which extremes the only exception was in Wisconsin and Iowa. In these States the rains were profuse, and about one-half greater than the normal mean. The universal deficiency of rain for this month has hardly been equalled, and the partial exceptions, or mitigations rather, were in lower Florida, some parts of Virginia, and of Northern Ohio and Eastern New York, with Western Massachusetts. The vicinity of New York city was the only decided exception east of Wisconsin.

The temperature of June was uniformly very high, reaching the highest point of eight and nine degrees above the normal mean in the Western States, and it was generally equal to that for July, when the mean summer curve places it three to four-and-a-half degrees less.

The continuation of the long drought in Georgia and parts of adjacent States, which began at the close of March, was complete to the last of June, and the general expression of those interested in agricultural affairs there was that the failure of important staples would be extensive.

The same extreme absence of rain produced decidedly unfavorable effects in Massachusetts and portions of adjacent States. The close of the month was a period of most extraordinary heat in the central parts of the United States, without sufficient rain to relieve vegetation, except in the vicinity of New York city.

In July, at the South, the rains became abundant and even excessive in the districts of excessive drought up to that time. In all the planting States east of the Mississippi they began near the first of the month, and were continued and profuse throughout, giving an amount of water falling of from seven to eleven inches, or nearly twice the mean depth. At New Orleans, and at Cedar Keys, Florida, the amount was eleven and a half inches. Some of these flooding rains were locally injurious, but such injuries were confined to the overflow of river bottoms, and to the usual destruction from violent thunder storms of limited extent. The mean temperature of the month was very near the general mean, and only equal to that of June at the South, except immediately on the Gulf coast.

For the planting States the character of the month may be briefly summed up as extraordinarily favorable, and as going far to neutralize the greatly unfavorable character of the preceding months.

In Tennessee and the States west, and in all districts in this latitude, the rains were near the usual amount and well distributed through the month. In central Illinois there was some deficiency, but further north, in Iowa and Wisconsin, an excess, reaching to near double the usual amount.

In Michigan, Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, and New York, there were severe droughts through the entire month and continuing into August. Portions of Central and Eastern Ohio and of Pennsylvania suffered most in this month, and the effect was disastrous on some products, and especially on the grazing interests. West of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, with some exceptions of violent showers in limited districts, the rains for the month were very small; and the same conditions prevailed in Central and Western New York, while the eastern portions of both States had profuse rains nearly throughout. In the New England States there was no exception to the general sufficiency and equal distribution of the precipitation, and the temperature was rather above than below the mean—in Maine decidedly above the general mean. In some parts of the country the month appeared colder than usual by the contrast with June, but it was not so in reality by the best comparisons we are able to make with well-determined mean quantities.

August in most parts of the United States was equal in temperature to July, and warmer than usual by the normal difference between these months, which difference varies from two to three degrees in the Northern States and disappears gradually toward the Gulf coast. The early part of this month was excessively warm every where, but the latter portion had a singular extreme of cold, resulting in frosts in portions of Michigan, Wisconsin, Northern Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana. Some decided injury was done to the crops in parts of the mentioned States, more conspicuous, however, from its rarity than important in amount.

The distribution of rain for August was very unequal in the various parts of the country, and also through the month any locality. The dry period, already so severe in Western New York, continued through much of the month in some elevated districts, and in some parts of Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. In the East and about New York city the rains were excessive—the district

of greatest excess, from Lower New Hampshire to Northern New Jersey, varying from seven to twelve inches in depth of water fallen.

At the South the amount of rain was not far from the average, and very well distributed through the month. Some portions of Georgia were deficient, and there was more than the usual amount in South Carolina.

The unfavorable points of the month were some damage from excess of rain at the East; some prolongations of the drought in the grazing districts of New York, and slight injury at the West from frost and absence of rain.

September was above the normal mean temperature in all parts of the United States to the amount of two or three degrees in some parts of the West, and one to two degrees over the entire North and East. Its character in this respect was favorable, though extremes of temperature become very important to some descriptions of cultivation in this month, and some notice of its frosts is required to complete the purpose of this statement.

The first frost in Maine and New Hampshire occurred on the 12th, the second on the 25th; the last of which was the decided check of vegetation. In Vermont, at Burlington, and in the eastern parts of Massachusetts, the first frosts were on the 25th, and variously to the 30th. In the elevated portions of Connecticut, the first frosts were on the 15th. In Northern New York a light frost on the 12th, and the first "killing frost" on the 25th. In central New York vegetation was not killed before the 20th, though there were light frosts on the 12th and 25th. At Buffalo the first frost was on the 30th.

In New Jersey the first frosts were on the 30th. In most parts of Pennsylvania the first frost was on the 30th, though elevated districts had light frosts on the 12th. In Maryland and the mountain valleys of Virginia there were also frosts destroying vegetation on the 30th, but no injury was done on the low plain of Virginia northward, though slight frost appeared in some places.

In the hilly parts of Southern Ohio there was light frost on the 28th, and on the lake shore at the North.

In Michigan there were light frosts on the 10th, with "killing frosts" on the 23d, 25th, and 28th.

In Central Indiana the first frosts were on the 20th and 23d, and the same in Central Illinois. In most parts of Iowa and Wisconsin the first severe frosts were on the 21st, though the most elevated places had frosts on the 8th.

September is less important than other months in the influence of its amount of rain on producing interests. The amount was again very large at the East and in the South, amounting to fifteen inches at Cedar Keys and Pensacola, and to ten inches from Jacksonville to Charleston. Some damage was done by these rains in retarding the development of the cotton boll and by flooding low lands. From the most important localities in the Southwest which might be influenced in this manner our information is meagre, and it is only known that some complaint is made of this result generally by Southern observers.

In parts of the Northwest, and especially in Michigan, it continued dry.

Of the remaining portion of the season affecting vegetation it is only necessary to give the extremes which close it up at the South. The mean temperatures of October are unimportant, except to semi-tropical cultivation or to grazing interests, in the decided degree which mean temperatures of other months are, and extremes which bring the "killing frosts" are peculiarly important to American seasons and American staples.

At Charleston (S.C.) there was killing frost on the 21st October, and universally over the entire South on the morning of the 25th. This was probably the first damage to the cotton planting interests any where, though in the uplands of several States there were frosts as early as the 14th.

The retarded cotton crop no doubt suffered much injury at the last. The rains of September and the generally wet character of the latter part of the season, together added a considerable item to the first cause of failure in the early droughts.

Some injury was done by frosts early in October to the tobacco crop of Virginia. To this staple the season was generally favorable, however, with slight exceptions. The whole summer was much warmer than usual on this continent. At all places in the central and northern portions of the United States the mean temperature for the six months was two degrees above the mean determined by series of observations of twenty to forty years. The uniformity of this measure is remarkable through all the comparisons. At the South this difference fell off gradually to less than one degree on the Gulf coast.

It is difficult to give a summary in a single statement of the resulting character of the producing season for the whole country. It may be said, however, that the cotton-growing districts were generally unfortunate in all their staples, though the cane and the cotton of the extreme Southwest scarcely shared in these disadvantages. The grazing districts of some portions of the Northern States also suffered heavy losses. There, if not all, are the most considerable enumerations of injurious results from the extraordinary conditions of a summer unusually favorable to most agricultural interests.

A brief comparison with the character of the summer in England and in Europe may be given in conclusion. An English statement, brought down to the close of September, gives the following differences for each month from the mean of twenty-seven years at London. The same comparison is given for Philadelphia, Marietta, (Ohio), and New Orleans. The signs indicate the excess or deficiency of mean temperature in degrees and tenths.

Temperatures of 1853 compared with Constant Means.

	London, 27 years.	Philadelphia, 63 years.	Marietta, 24 years.	N. Orleans, 19 years.
January.....	+0.9	-1.8	-1.9	-4.7
February.....	-0.8	+0.4	-0.4	+1.8
March.....	-0.0	+1.0	-1.3	+0.7
April.....	-1.8	+2.0	+1.7	+1.2
May.....	-2.7	+3.5	+2.0	+1.1
June.....	-1.4	+3.1	+2.9	+1.8
July.....	-1.3	+0.2	+0.4	-0.2
August.....	-2.4	+2.7	+3.1	+0.0
September.....	-1.6	+1.8	+0.8	-1.2
Mean of 6 months, April to Sept.	-1.87	+2.23	+2.43	+0.50

Thus, for the growing months of the year, the temperature was uniformly below the mean in England, and by an average of about two degrees. By a comparison with the destructive season of 1816 the present year is shown to have approached nearer to the low temperatures of that year than any other in this century. June and July only were warmer than in that year, by from one to two degrees each. The summer of 1816 was also colder in the United States than any other in the records of temperature, which are quite complete from 1740. The result of the present summer on the agricultural interests of Great Britain cannot fail to prove disastrous, and to demand all the surplus of our own production.

On the continent of Europe the present summer was also much below the mean temperature to the close of June; but in July and August it rose one to two degrees above the mean of a series of years. No decisive statements of results have yet reached us, but Western Europe undoubtedly has much resemblance to England in

"At Cincinnati Mr. Lee reports it 'the coldest but two in ten years,' but the mean he gives is but 1.5° below his own general mean, and very nearly equal to that given by Prof. Ray for sixteen years."

the effect on agricultural production, as it has in the observed temperatures.

The stations that follow are selected from a large number, in such a manner as to represent the several States and districts intelligibly with as small a number as possible. From two to three hundred returns, more or less complete, through the various months, are received for every year; and this very large and also very accurate and reliable system of observation constitutes an effective force for these more immediate and practical determinations, as well as for those of a remote and purely scientific character, without, as it is believed, an equal in co-operative research on the laws and effects of climate.

Mean Temperature of each month from April to September, 1853, at various stations in the United States.

September, 1855, at various stations in the United States.						
	April.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.
Carmel, Maine.....	41.2	55.4	64.0	69.5	68.1	58.0
Concord, New Hampshire.....	45.5	58.7	63.3	71.6	68.8	60.7
Burlington, Vermont.....	43.9	57.0	63.2	70.5	66.9	60.5
Montreal, Canada East.....	42.2	54.9	61.7	68.0	64.1	57.6
Amherst, Massachusetts.....	42.2	54.9	61.7	68.0	64.1	57.6
New Bedford, do.....	42.2	54.9	61.7	68.0	64.1	57.6
Pomfret, Connecticut.....	43.7	55.1	62.1	68.5	65.2	58.4
Beverly, near West Point.....	48.0	60.0	70.0	69.1	70.7	64.2
Gouverneur, New York.....	39.7	54.8	65.8	70.7	73.5	57.7
Baldwinsville, do.....	43.7	55.2	63.3	67.4	68.9	60.4
Bloomfield, New Jersey.....	48.6	60.2	69.9	71.3	71.8	65.2
Hollidaysburg, Penn.....	48.5	59.5	72.5	73.4	69.7	62.9
Pittsburg, do.....	49.0	61.0	74.0	72.0	71.0	64.1
Philadelphia, do.....	54.4	63.3	75.3	76.6	73.7	68.4
Baltimore, Maryland.....	53.4	62.6	73.7	73.9	77.9	70.7
Smith's Inst., do.....	54.6	62.6	75.0	74.5	75.5	69.9
Richmond, Virginia.....	55.	63.6	74.0	75.0	75.5	70.5
Richmond, do.....	56.6	66.1	75.2	76.8	77.5	72.5
Tallahassee, do.....	56.6	66.1	75.2	76.8	77.5	72.5
Camden, South Carolina.....	57.	62.0	72.9	73.8	78.6	73.3
Savannah, Georgia.....	61.1	74.0	79.0	81.5	79.4	75.8
Culoden, do.....	64.6	72.8	81.7	81.6	80.4	74.1
Jacksonville, Florida.....	71.0	77.5	78.9	81.	82.5	77.7
Tallahassee, do.....	71.3	77.8	80.5	80.0	80.0	75.9
Panama, do.....	71.3	77.8	80.5	80.0	80.0	75.9
Etawah, Alabama.....	72.	73.4	83.1	84.1	82.	75.9
New Orleans, Louisiana.....	69.8	72.9	80.4	80.2	76.5	75.9
Austin, Texas.....	71.4	75.3	80.8	82.0	81.0	76.8
Newwood, Knoxville, Tenn.....	70.6	76.8	80.4	75.4	74.8	69.3
Memphis, do.....	70.6	76.8	80.4	75.4	74.8	69.3
Panama, do.....	70.6	76.8	80.4	75.4	74.8	69.3
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	64.0	66.5	70.9	73.6	75.6	73.6
Marietta, do.....	62.1	62.4	75.3	73.1	74.0	64.2
Oberlin, do.....	67.5	69.1	76.5	70.8	74.8	66.8
Ann Arbor, Michigan.....	65.5	66.5	73.4	69.5	72.6	68.1
Ann Arbor, do.....	65.5	66.5	73.4	69.5	72.6	68.1
New Harmony, do.....	70.9	65.7	70.9	77.7	77.2	69.3
Athens, Illinois.....	52.6	61.9	73.4	73.8	73.6	67.7
Fort Madison, Iowa.....	60.5	60.7	76.7	75.5	70.6	67.7
Dubuque, do.....	45.9	56.8	78.7	69.5	70.6	63.7
Waukegan, Wisconsin.....	44.1	57.4	78.1	68.7	71.4	64.0
Waukegan, do.....	44.1	57.4	78.1	68.7	71.4	64.0
Lac-du-pire, Minnesota.....	44.7	55.8	65.8	68.9	70.9	70.9